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Hämmerly Dupuy, Daniel Armand (1907–1972)

JUAN CARLOS PRIORA, AND NÉSTOR ALBERRO PEVERINI

Juan Carlos Piora

Néstor Alberro Peverini

Daniel Armand Hämmerly Dupuy, man of science and faith, was an archaeologist, paleontologist, biologist, anthropologist, historian, theologian, as well as a professor, prolific writer, pastor, evangelist, and mentor of Adventist university youth.¹

His Ancestors

His grandfather Albrecht Hämmerly was born in Switzerland and settled in the colony of San Carlos Sud, Province of Santa Fe, Argentina, in 1859, at the age of 46, with teenage or younger children. He had married Elizabet Kempf, and they had five children. One of them, Enrique Hämmerly (born in 1841 in Switzerland), married María Ida Sémon in 1863 and they had eight children. The eighth, Geraldo Armando, was born on August 31, 1882, in San Carlos, Santa Fe, and died November 14, 1964, at Montevideo, Uruguay. Geraldo Armando Hämmerly married Martha Josephine Dupuy April 24, 1906.

They had three children: (1) Daniel Hämmerly Dupuy, born February 3, 1907, at Léman Sanitarium, in Gland, near Lausanne, canton of Vaud, Switzerland. Marrying Angélica Peverini January 31, 1929, they enjoyed 43 years of marriage and had two children: Víctor Noel (1929-1997) and Héctor Marcel (1935-2006), who married Ethel Pidoux? Angélica Peverini, Daniel's wife, was an obstetrician and the daughter of Daniel Peverini and Amalia Mazza. Daniel Hämmerly Dupuy's brothers were Elvira de Ramos, Esther de Alberro, Héctor Juan, Celia de Ampuero, Roberto, Abel, Otilia de Ampuero Matta, and Oscar (adoptive). (2) Marcel Hämmerly Dupuy (1908-1991) married Inés Carlota Ernst, president of River Plate Sanitarium, Entre Ríos, Argentina (1954-1967). (3) Rosa Luisa Hämmerly Dupuy, married to Arturo Beskow.³

Some of the Hämmerlys moved from San Carlos, province of Santa Fe, Argentina, to Las Tunas, Santa Fe, where they learned the Adventist message. Geraldo Armando Hämmerly attended Las Tunas Academy in 1899, predecessor of River Plate Academy. In Las Tunas the Hämmerlys became related to the Adventist missionary of Swiss origin, Jean Vuilleumier (1864-1956), when he married Fanny Bertha Hämmerly, sister of Geraldo Armando Hämmerly.⁴

Geraldo Armando Hämmerly and Martha Dupuy met and married in Gland, Switzerland, where their first two children were born: Daniel and Marcel. At the end of 1908, Armando and Martha, with two children, came to Argentina to work as nurses at the River Plate Sanitarium, then directed by the pastor and physician Robert H. Habenicht. In 1909 the Hämmerly husbands moved to Montevideo, Uruguay, as self-supporting missionaries. There Rosita was born.

Studies and Missionary Service

Daniel Armand Hämmerly Dupuy studied primary and secondary education in Montevideo, Uruguay, and in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Completing the four-year missionary course at the River Plate Academy in 1927, he entered denominational service in the Alto Parana Mission, where he was director of publications and evangelist (1928-1930). Next, he became an evangelist in the Buenos Aires Conference (1930-1943) and Austral Union Conference (1943-1949, 1960). Especially memorable were the lectures he delivered on SODRE (Official Electric Broadcasting Service) from Montevideo, Uruguay, for a large and select audience.

Something similar happened in the cities of Buenos Aires and Bahía Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. There he directed the department of public relations of the Austral Union Conference (1950-1954). After a period of study in the United States, he began to teach in the theological course at the River Plate Academy (1956-1958) while continuing as an advisor to Adventist university students of the Austral Union Conference and Inca Union Mission, particularly at Adventist university student centers in the cities of Córdoba, Bahía Blanca, and Buenos Aires. The conferences organized by such centers, some of them taking place at national universities, strengthened the faith of young people.⁵ He finally served as professor (1964) and director of the department of theology of the Union Higher Education Center, in Naña, Lima, Peru (1965-1972).

Research and Publications

As a result of his research, he wrote about 30 books, numerous brochures (including the "Guiding pages" series), and hundreds of articles in scientific and cultural journals. Also, he published various materials in the magazines of the Adventist Church.⁶ Translated into several languages, his books went to press in countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the United States, and Peru.⁷

An indefatigable researcher, Daniel cultivated many disciplines, such as: archeology, chronology, biology, paleontology, ethnology, anthropology, history, geography, theology, religion, and ethics. As an ethnologist and anthropologist, he did research in the Chaco and Formosa (1929), in Patagonia and Chile (1940), in Tierra del Fuego (1947), and in Paraguay (1948). He conducted archaeological and ethnological studies in Bolivia and Peru (1944). As an archaeologist he did research in Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and India (1954-1955), and in Mexico and Guatemala (1956).⁸ Prestigious scientific bodies such as the National University of Buenos Aires published his results.

In 1956 he received a Bachelor degree in theology at the Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary, with the thesis: "Investigation of the historical importance of roads between Egypt and West Asia before the Assyrian Empire."

And when he received the degree Master of Arts, specializing in archeology, his thesis was: "Archaeological and topographic investigation of the Israel Exodus route from Egypt to Palestine." On December 7, 1970, Andrews University granted him the title of Doctor *Honoris Causa* in theology. He belonged to about 20 scientific and literary societies from different countries.¹⁰

Death and Contribution

Daniel Hämmerly Dupuy died on June 5, 1972, at Inca Union College, near Lima, Peru, at the age of 65.¹¹ Inca Union College (currently Peruvian Union University) named its library after Dr. Daniel Hämmerly Dupuy, in his honor. He had served the church for 44 years. Angélica Peverini de Hämmerly died in 1991 at Libertador San Martín, Entre Ríos, Argentina.

The life of Dr. Daniel Hämmerly Dupuy was an example of industriousness and service. Through his 30 books, another 31 minor works, and hundreds of articles and conferences, he exalted the Bible as a source of history and proclaimed God not only the Creator and Sustainer of the universe, but also the Redeemer of the human race. He was also an inspiration for the young people whom he helped to establish in the faith.

SOURCES

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Hämmerly Dupuy, Daniel. *Historia de las interpretaciones de las setenta semanas de Daniel* [History of Daniel's seventy-week interpretations]. Lima, Perú: Publishing Department of Union College, 1968.

Hämmerly Dupuy, Daniel. "Los pueblos canoeros de Fuegopatagonia y los límites del hábitat Alakaluf" [The canoe villages of Fuegopatagonia and the boundaries of the Alakaluf habitat]. *RUNA: Archivo para las ciencias del hombre*, vol. 5, Buenos Aires, 1952.

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1. Daniel Oscar Plenc, *Misioneros en Sudamérica: Pioneros del Adventismo en Latinoamérica* [Missionaries in South America: Pioneers of Adventism in Latin America], 2nd ed. (Buenos Aires: South America Spanish Publishing House, 2008), 147. See genealogical data in: <https://www.geni.com/people/Daniel-Hammerly-Dupuy/600000002735765605>, accessed on May 21, 2018.?
2. Víctor Noel Hämmerly was born November 11, 1929 and died in 1997. Héctor Marcel Hämmerly was born on October 12, 1935, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and died on March 4, 2006, in Coquitlam, BC, Canada.?
3. Marcelo Hämmerly was born March 30, 1908, in La Ligniere, Gland, Switzerland, and died September 8, 1991, in Libertador San Martín, Entre Ríos, Argentina. He was a doctor of medicine and surgery and author of works such as: *Nuevo tratado médico* [New medical treaty], *Técnica moderna de primeros auxilios* [Modern first aid technique], *Viva más y mejor alimentándose correctamente* [Live longer and better by eating correctly], and *Cómo conservarse sano* [How to stay healthy]. His children are: Hernán Daniel, Arturo Rolando, Graciela Isabel (married pastor Alfredo Arnolds), Inés Alicia (married pastor Leroy Beskow), and Silvia Aurora. Rosa Luisa was born on May 25, 1909, in Montevideo, Uruguay, and died on April 23, 1998, in Libertador San Martín, Entre Ríos, Argentina.?
4. Jean Vuilleumier was born September 9, 1864, in Tremelan, Switzerland. His father, Albert Vuilleumier, accepted the Adventist message in 1867 through the missionary Michael B. Czechowski. In 1883, when Jean Vuilleumier was 19 years old, he began working at the Adventist publishing house in Basel. In 1890 he was called to the United States where he acted as a translator for the International Tract Society in Battle Creek, Michigan. He moved to South America, in 1895, to work in the colonies of European immigrants. Because of his wife's death from tuberculosis in 1900, he decided to return to Europe with his daughters Herminia and Sara and accompanied by his brother-in-law, Armand Hämmerly. During the years that followed he carried out editorial, evangelistic, and educational tasks in Switzerland, Spain, France, Canada. Retiring in 1932, he spent his final years in Lausana, Switzerland, dying at age of 93 on December 9, 1956. See: Daniel Hämmerly Dupuy, *Historia de las interpretaciones de las setenta semanas de Daniel* [History of Daniel's seventy-week interpretations] (Lima, Perú: Publishing Department of Union College, 1968), v, vi.?
5. For example, on May 16, 1963, he spoke on "La importancia de los descubrimientos arqueológicos en Egipto" [The importance of archaeological discoveries in Egypt], in the Rectorate building of the National University of the South (Bahía Blanca, Buenos Aires, Argentina). He returned to Bahía Blanca in 1966 to give lectures in the Auditorium Hall of the "Manuel Belgrano" Adventist School.?
6. See, for example, the following articles of Daniel Hämmerly Dupuy published by the South America Spanish Publishing House. "El verdadero Faraón del Éxodo de Israel" [The true Pharaoh of the Exodus of Israel], *Vida Feliz* [Happy Life], March 1962, 20-26; "Aspectos olvidados de la vida de los Hititas" [Forgotten aspects of the Hittites' life], *Vida Feliz* [Happy Life], January 1960, 20-24; "La Torre de Babel: Leyenda y tradiciones" [Babel's tower: Legend and traditions], *Juventud* [Youth], December 1974, 8-11; "El descubrimiento de la ciudad perdida de Gabaón" [The discovery of the lost city of Gibeon], *Vida Feliz* [Happy Life], December 1958, 24-26; "Los primeros triunfos de la Asiriología" [The first triumphs of Assyriology], *Vida Feliz* [Happy Life], November 1958, 20-21; "El problema de la fecha del Éxodo y la Arqueología" [The problem of the date of Exodus and Archeology], *El Ministerio Adventista* [Adventist Ministry], May-June 1960, 7-9, 23-24; "El lugar de la Biblia en la cultura de Occidente" [The place of the Bible in the culture of the West], *La Revista Adventista* [Adventist Review], December 1952, 9, 10; "En defensa

de la libertad religiosa" [In defense of religious freedom], *La Revista Adventista* [Adventist Review], August 1953, 7, 8; "Una cruzada mundial en favor de la temperancia" [A world crusade for temperance], *La Revista Adventista* [Adventist Review], December 1953, 4, 5; "El misterio de los mamuts congelados" [The mystery of frozen mammoths], *La Revista Adventista* [Adventist Review], January 1963, 10, 12; "Medallas de la creación o reliquias del diluvio" [Creation Medals or Flood Relics], *La Revista Adventista* [Adventist Review], June 1963, 10; "La religión frente a la conquista de la luna" [Religion against the conquest of the moon], *La Revista Adventista* [Adventist Review], April 1970, 4, 6.?

7. The known titles of Daniel Hämmerly Dupuy's books include: *El monstruo de la guerra y el inminente choque de Oriente y Occidente* [The monster of war and the impending clash of East and West] (Buenos Aires, 1935); *El Superhombre de la historia* [The Superman of the Story] (Buenos Aires, South America Spanish Publishing House, 1940); *La esperanza suprema de la humanidad* [The supreme hope of humanity] (Buenos Aires: South America Spanish Publishing House, 1941); *Gestación y nacimiento de un mundo mejor* [Gestation and birth of a better world], 2 vols. (Buenos Aires: Editorial Kier, 1944); *El clamor de los imperios en ruinas* [The clamor of ruined empires] (México, 1944); *La cuestión de la profecía frente a los acontecimientos* [The question of prophecy in the face of events] (Buenos Aires, 1944); *Nahuel Huapi: Panoramas, leyendas, historias* [Nahuel Huapi: Panoramas, legends, stories] (Buenos Aires: Colección Nadir, 1946); *Ciencia de la obra personal* [Science of personal work] (Entre Ríos: Editorial SEM, 1946); *Conflictos entre la fantasía y la ciencia* [Conflicts between fantasy and science] (Montevideo, 1946); *El mundo del futuro* [The world of the future] (Buenos Aires, South America Spanish Publishing House, 1946); *El desafío de los yacimientos de carbón y petróleo* [The challenge of coal and oil fields] (Montevideo: La Industrial Gráfica Uruguaya, 1948); *Aspectos de la Edad Atómica* [Aspects of the Atomic Age] (Buenos Aires: South America Spanish Publishing House, 1951); *San Martín y Artigas: ¿adversarios o colaboradores?* [San Martín and Artigas: adversaries or collaborators?] (Buenos Aires: Editorial Noel, 1951), 502 pp.; *Artigas en la poesía de América* [Artigas in the poetry of America], (Buenos Aires, 1951), 2 vols.; *Los pueblos canoeros de Fuegopatagonia y los límites del hábitat Alakaluf* [The canoe villages of Fuegopatagonia and the boundaries of the Alakaluf habitat] (Buenos Aires, 1952); *Desde Moisés hasta Gandhi* [From Moises to Ghandi] (Buenos Aires: Editorial Noel, 1953); *Defensores latinoamericanos de una gran esperanza* [Latin American defenders of a great hope] (Buenos Aires: South America Spanish Publishing House, 1955); *Descubrimientos orientadores* [Guiding Discoveries] (Buenos Aires: South America Spanish Publishing House, 1956); *Misterios de la paleontología: la desaparición de los dinosaurios* [Mysteries of paleontology: the disappearance of dinosaurs] (Entre Ríos: Editorial SEM, 1956); *Enigmas de la paleozoología: Los mamíferos extinguidos* [Enigmas of Paleozoology: Extinct Mammals] (Entre Ríos: Editorial SEM, 1957); *Paradojas biológicas: los "fósiles vivientes"* [Biological paradoxes: the "living fossils"] (Entre Ríos: Editorial SEM, 1957); *Del Plata al país de los faraones* [From Plata to the country of the pharaohs] (Buenos Aires: Librería Hachette, 1958); *Por tierras de gorilas, antropófagos y Mau Mau* [Through the lands of gorillas, cannibals, and Mau Mau] (1958); *Arqueología bíblica paleotestamentaria* (Lima, 1960), 2 vols.; *Biografías de los fundadores de religiones* [Biographies of the pioneers of religions] (Lima, 1962); *Fundamentos astronómicos de la cronología* [Astronomical foundations of chronology] (Lima, 1966); *El método cronológico del carbono 14: sus aportes a la historia y sus limitaciones respecto a la prehistoria* [The chronological method of carbon 14: its contributions to history and its limitations with respect to prehistory] (Lima: Talleres Gráficos del Colegio Unión, 1967); *Historia de las interpretaciones de las setenta semanas de Daniel* [History of Daniel's seventy-week interpretations] (Lima, Perú: Departamento de Publicaciones del Colegio Unión, 1968); *Características de los libros apócrifos* [Characteristics of apocryphal books] (Lima, 1972); *Guía para estudiar la Biblia* [Guide to study the Bible] (Buenos Aires: South America Spanish Publishing House, 1973).?
8. In 1940 he presented a paper at the III Sul-Riograndense Congress of History and Geography, Porto Alegre, Brazil, entitled: "The problem of the geographical distribution of species solved by the theory of continental translations", which was published in the Annals of that congress. Dr. Hämmerly Dupuy's interpretation of the subject is still valid in scientific circles.?
9. See: Daniel Hämmerly Dupuy, "Los pueblos canoeros de Fuegopatagonia y los límites del hábitat Alakaluf" [The canoe villages of Fuegopatagonia and the boundaries of the Alakaluf habitat], *RUNA: Archivo para las ciencias del hombre*, vol. 5, Buenos Aires, 1952, 134-170.?
10. As an example: Academia Rio-Grandense de Letras [Rio-Grandense Academy of Letters] (Brazil), Asociación Argentina de Templanza [Argentine Temperance Association] (Buenos Aires), Asociación Indigenista del Paraguay [Indigenous Association of Paraguay] (Asunción), Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana [Ecuadorian Culture House] (Quito), Centro Inca Garcilaso [Garcilaso Inca Center] (Cusco, Peru), Deluge Geology Society (Los Angeles, United States), Instituto Argentino de Estudios Orientales [Argentine Institute of East Studies] (Buenos Aires), Instituto Cultural Argentino-Mexicano [Argentine-Mexican Cultural Institute] (Buenos Aires), Instituto de Numismática y Antigüedades del Paraguay [Institute of Numismatics and Antiquities of Paraguay] (Asunción), Instituto Patagónico [Patagonian Institute] (Buenos Aires), Instituto Sanmartiniano [Sanmartiniano Institute] (Buenos Aires), Liga Argentina para la Revisión del Calendario [Argentine League for Calendar Review] (Buenos Aires), Sociedad Argentina de Americanistas [Argentine Society of Americanists] (Buenos Aires), Sociedad Argentina de Antropología [Argentina Society of Anthropology] (Buenos Aires), Sociedad Argentina de Escritores [Argentina Society of Writers] (Buenos Aires), Sociedad Geográfica Americana [American Geographic Society] (Buenos Aires).?
11. Marcel wrote that his brother died "in a few minutes" and adds that the "cause of his death was a massive embolism of the pulmonary artery, by a clot detached from a vein affected by phlebitis." See: "Fallecimiento del pastor Daniel Hämmerly Dupuy" [Pr. Daniel Hämmerly Dupuy's death], *La Revista Adventista* [Adventist Review], September 1972, 18.?